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As his second reason for undertaking this work, Professor Cooper states (v) that he

had found that no existing index of Horace was altogether adequate to the needs of modern scholarship—for example, in an attempt to determine the influence of this author upon the thought and language of the English poets. . . .

According to Professor Cooper, the best available index to Horace, when he began his Concordance, was that contained in Zangemeister's edition of Bentley's Horace (Berlin, 1869).

. . . Yet its general value is impaired by the inevitable subordination of traditional readings to the less happy among Bentley's conjectures; moreover, the work containing it is out of print. But even were the index obtainable, the inferior typography would justify supplanting it with a well-printed concordance which should take account of Horatian textual criticism since the year 1869.

The Preface contains also a valuable account of the methods of work used in the preparation of this Concordance. As Professor Cooper remarks (vii),

As for the method of compilation, a full account of it would serve to transmit some part of the acquired experience, whereas usually this kind of knowledge dies with the individual who gains it. A short explanation may assist the next compiler of a similar work, and in addition will throw light on the nature and use of the volume.

Those who are interested here may obtain from Professor Cooper a copy of a circular dealing in detail with the way the work was done.

As the basis of his work Professor Cooper used the Teubner text of Horace, the editio minor, by Vollmer (Leipzig, 1910). He took account of every reading offered by Vollmer, whether important or not, both in the edition minor and in the editio maior (1912). He included also (vii-viii)

a few others included by E. C. Wickham in the well-known edition published at Oxford (Odes, Carmen Saeculare, and Epodes, 1904; Satires, Epistles, and Ars Poetica, 1903). These variants have been compared with the readings in the edition of Keller and Holder mentioned above (Leipzig, Volume 1<sup>2</sup>, 1899; Volume 2, 1869), and the *testimonia* listed by Vollmer have been verified where the sources were accessible to me. In the Concordance, quotations illustrative of variant readings and conjectures are generally longer than the other quotations. . . . variations in the order of words within the line have been indicated, but not variations in the order of lines.

The Concordance itself consists of 593 pages, 10 x 6¾ inches, beautifully printed (the printing runs clear across the page). The order of the entries is absolutely alphabetical. Inflectional and conjugational forms, such as carmen, carmina, carmine, carminibus, etc., face, facere, facerem, faceres, faceret, faciam, faciamus, etc., are given separately, in the strictly alphabetical order. Examples of carmina, nominative, are separated from those of carmina, accusative; so are those of faciam, subjunctive, from those of faciam, indicative.

This was done, says Professor Cooper (v-vi), "to supplement the indexes with an apparatus whereby the presence or absence of any given form in Horace may be instantly detected".

For some words (a, ab, ac, ad, an, at, atque, aut, cum, cur, de, dum, e, est, et, ex, haec, hic, hoc, hunc, ille, in, inter, iam, nam, ne, -ne, nec, neque, nisi, non, o, per, post, quae, quam, -que, qui, quid, quis, quo, quod, se, sed, seu, si, sic, sine, sive, sub, sunt, tam, tamen, tu, ut, -ve, vel) only references are given; the text is not presented. For all other words and word-forms the text is given, and fully enough to illustrate the use of the word. In a great percentage of the instances the metrical line sufficed to give this result. To insure accuracy, an interesting plan had been worked out by Professor Cooper. His 14 assistants, named on page ix, did not copy out themselves a single line or part of a line of the text of Horace; they cut out of copies of Vollmer's text in every case the line in which the word or the word-form stood, and pasted this line on a separate slip with indication, in the upper left hand corner of the slip, of the word or word-form with which the slip dealt, and with the exact reference in the lower right-hand corner. The slips were then sent to Professor Cooper. Except in so far as Professor Cooper added words to improve the context, as a means of exhibiting better the use of the word, "this Concordance is the printer's transcript of the basic text". In this way the effect of the personal equation was reduced to a minimum.

The several words and forms of words are printed in black faced type; the text quoted is in Roman; the name of the poem, abbreviated (Carm., Epist., etc.) appears in italics; the references are given in Arabic numerals, with periods between the parts (e. g. 17.24, or 1.9.22); where words are omitted, as not necessary to understanding, the omission is indicated by three dots; if the quotation includes more than one verse of the text, the end of a line is clearly indicated, by a familiar device, the perpendicular bar. Each new item begins on a new line; thanks to the fine size of the page, commonly one line suffices for an item. As a result, the book is attractive in appearance, and easy to use.

Of the extraordinary value of such a work, thus done, there is no need to speak further. A comparison of the very first page with any preceding index verborum to Horace will show the vast superiority of the work of Professor Cooper. To him all classical scholars in general, all lovers of Horace in particular, are deeply indebted. Nor should the debt they owe to the Carnegie Institution for making this publication possible be forgotten. C. K.

The Demesman in Attic Life. By John Bowen Edwards. Menasha, Wisconsin: The George Banta Publishing Company (1916). Pp. x + 63.

This is a doctorate dissertation prepared under the direction of the classical faculty of The Johns Hopkins

University. Before the appearance of the volume many works were written on the deme, the most useful and attractive being Haussoullier's *Vie municipale en Attique*. Despite the title Haussoullier's monograph deals chiefly with organization, yet with no little illumination of life within the deme. Evidently the aim of The Johns Hopkins dissertation is to devote itself wholly to life, and thus to furnish a treatment of a subject that has been more or less neglected. From this point of view the most valuable parts are Chapter V (The Demesman in Drama) and Chapter VI (The Demesman in the Orators). The material furnished by the drama is substantially from Aristophanes. In dealing with the orators the author takes them individually in their chronological order. This method has its advantage in revealing the fact that a writer's attitude toward the deme was influenced by his social standing and other environmental conditions. Although the author occasionally cites an inscription, he does not seem to have used the epigraphic material for his purpose even to the extent that Haussoullier has used it. He should at least have made the attempt, and have informed the reader of the result, even though it were negative. Another great want is a chapter in which all his facts should be brought together and a reconstruction of deme life in its totality effected.

Had the author limited himself to a period beginning no earlier than the fifth century B. C., he would have produced a sounder work. In fact he has chosen to trace institutions from their beginnings without having provided himself with a thorough historical foundation. During the past two or three decades great advances have been made in our knowledge of the early institutional history of Greece, producing sounder views, with which Dr. Edwards should have made himself acquainted. An illustration is his treatment of the *γέρος* (18):

At the head of the *γέρος* stood an annually changing archon. This shows that the *γέρος* was once a military, political, and territorial unit. Attica is thought to have been settled by *γέρη*.

The archon, however, is not necessarily either military or territorial, and there is no proof that the *γέρος* was either the one or the other. That Attica was settled by *γέρη* is a speculation that has had its day. Views of the kind affect particularly the first four chapters; the rest of the volume is relatively free from such speculation, and therefore in the main sound. Although readers could wish for a more complete, mature and constructive treatment, they will certainly find the material gathered in this volume from Greek literature both interesting and valuable.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD.

Selected Letters of Cicero. By Hubert McNeill Poteat. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company (1916). Pp. xii + 201. \$1.00.

This book, according to the Preface (v), is intended "to meet the needs of the Freshman, who, when he enters college, is suffering from indifferent teaching".

For this reason it is provided with very copious notes. The editor tells us that he has purposely made his Introduction very brief (two pages!), "because of the well-nigh universal habit among students of skipping that portion of a textbook altogether". Many subjects, however, that might appropriately have been treated in the Introduction (e. g. Cicero's correspondents) are briefly discussed here and there in the Notes, as occasion arises. The result is that the Introduction contains no sketch of Atticus, or of any other important correspondent of Cicero. Even the matter of letter-writing among the ancients is dismissed with a very few meager statements. The present edition contains 79 pages of text and 120 pages of notes. One feature of this book especially to be commended is a rather complete Index, which greatly facilitates reference.

The reviewer does not altogether share the editor's opinion about the universal neglect of the Introduction. All thoughtful and progressive teachers read the Introduction and, what is more, require their students to read and study it likewise. It would seem, then, that it would have been worth while to discuss more fully in the Introduction the essential facts of letter-writing among the Romans of Cicero's age, and to present together, there, brief sketches of the more important historical characters mentioned in the correspondence. In that event a cross-reference in the Notes to the Introduction would have been sufficient for all the principal personages mentioned in the text.

The editor is to be congratulated upon his happy selection, for he has chosen such letters as throw light upon Cicero's habits and character and upon the affairs, public or private, of that age. But of course this is the basis of selection of most recent editions. Nevertheless the present edition includes some letters of Cicero which are not usually found in the editions in general favor for class use. Furthermore, a welcome feature of this edition is the fact that the date and the place of writing of each letter are recorded in the Notes; these facts not infrequently help the student in the interpretation.

The editor adopts, with few variations, the text of Mueller (Teubner edition). In his Notes he makes frequent drafts on the scholarly editions of Tyrrell and Abbott, but always with generous acknowledgment of his indebtedness. The Notes are quite apt and to the point, and are sufficiently copious. Indeed, they seem almost too copious and, in some few instances, superfluous. The editor appears to have acted on the principle that the Freshman knows small Latin and less Greek, and that therefore very little is to be taken for granted. But surely a Freshman, it may be assumed, is acquainted with and can identify the first periphrastic (IV.2 *conciliatura coniuncturaque sit*), the accusative and infinitive (VI.1 *pueros venisse*), the indefinite pronoun (ibid. *quid*), the terminal accusative (VIII. 2 *Arpinum*), and the declension, if not the syntax, of the indefinite pronoun *quisquam* (IX.1 *cuiusquam*), etc. The difficult passages of the text are rendered into